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APPLICATION FOR SATELLITE SPACE AND EARTH STATION AUTHORIZATIONS

APPLICANT INFORMATION						
1. Legal Name of Applicant Loral SpaceCom Corporation			2. Voice Telephone Number (703) 414-1060			
3. Other Name Used for Doing Business (if any) c/o Loral Space & Communications Ltd.		1	4. Fax Telephone Number (703) 414–1079			
5. Mailing Street Address or P.O. Box 1755 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1007		6. City Arlington				
ATTENTION: John P. Stern, Deputy General Counsel, Regulatory Affairs		7 State / Country (if not U.S.A.)		8. Zip Code 22202-3501		
9. Name of Contact Representative (If other than applicant) Phillip L. Verveerl/Jennifer McCarthy		10. Voice Telephone Number (202) 303-1000		-1000 -		
11 Firm or Company Name Willikie Farr & Gallagher		- -	12. Fax Telephone Number (202) 303-2000			
13. Mailing Street Address or P.O. Box 1875 K Street, N.W., 10th Floor		14. City Washington				
ATTENTION:		D.C.	15. State / Country (if not U.S.A) 16. Zip Code 20006			
CLASSIFICATION OF FILING						
17. Place an "X" in the box next to the classification that applies to this filling for both questions a. and b. Marian bl. Application for License of New Station bl. Application for Registration of New Domestic Receive-Only Station bl. Amendment to a Pending Application bl. Modification of License or Registration bl. Assignment of License or Registration bl. Assignment of License or Registration	b6. Transfer b7. Notificat b8. Applicat b9. Letter of b10. Other (of Control of Liceuse ion of Minor Modifica ion for Liceuse of New Intest to Use Non-U.; Please Specify):	or Registration stion v Receive-Only State S. Licensed Satelline ending application e	ion Using Non-U.S. Licensed Satellite to Provide Service in the United States		
Call sign of station: Telstar 8, S2160	(a) Dute pen	ding application was f	lied:	(b) File number of pending application:		

LITE UP SERVICE 20. NATURE OF SERVICE: This filing is for an authorization to provide or use the following type(s) of service(s): Place an "X" in the box(cs) next to all that apply. a. Fixed Satellite c. Radiodetermination Satellite e. Direct to Home Fixed Satellite b. Mobile Satellite d. Earth Exploration Satellite E. Digital Audio Radio Service g. Other (please specify) 21. STATUS: Place an "X" in the box next to the applicable status. Mark only one box. 22. If earth station applicant, place on "X" in the box(es) next to all that apply, a. Common Carrier b. Non-Common Carrier a. Using U.S., licensed satellites b. Using Non-U.S. licensed satellites 23. If applicant is providing INTERNATIONAL COMMON CARRIER service, see instructions regarding Sec. 214 filings. Mark only one box. Are these facilities: a. Connected to the Public Switched Network b. Not connected to the Public Switched Network N/A 24. FREQUENCY BAND(S): Place an "X" in the box(es) next to all applicable frequency band(s). X a. C-Band (4/6 GHz) X b. Ku-Band (12/14 GHz) X c. Other (Please specify) Ka-Band TYPE OF STATION 25 CLASS OF STATION: Place an "X" in the box next to the class of station that applies. Mark only one box. f. Other, a. Fixed Earth Station b. Temporary-Fixed Earth Station c, 12/14 GHz VSAT Network d. Mobile Earth Station e. Space Station (Specify) If space station applicant, go to Question 27. 26. TYPE OF EARTH STATION FACILITY Mark only one box. s. Transmit/Receive b. Transmit-Only Receive-Only **PURPOSE OF MODIFICATION OR AMENDMENT** 27. The purpose of this proposed modification or amendment is to: Place an "X" in the box(es) next to all that apply. a -- authorization to add new emission designator and related service b - authorization to change emission designator and related service c -- authorization to increase EIRP and EIRP density d - authorization to replace antenna e -- authorization to add antenna f -- authorization to relocate fixed station g - authorization to change assigned frequency(ies) h -- authorization to add Points of Communication (satellites & countiles) i - authorization to change Points of Communication (satellites & countries) -- authorization for facilities for which environmental assessment and radiation hazard reporting is required k -- Other (Piesse Specify) Request for extension of milestones. **ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY** 28. Would a Commission grant of any proposal in this application or amendment have a significant environmental impact as defined by 47 CFR 1.13077 if YES, submit the statement as required by Sections 1.1308 and 1.1311 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. §§ 1.1308 and 1.1311, as an exhibit to this application. X NO YES

A Radiation Hazard Study count accompany all applications as an exhibit for new transmitting facilities, major modifications, or major amendments. Refer to OET Bulletin 65.

FCC 312, Main Form - Page 2 February, 1998

the party to be the first of the contract of the first of the contract of the

ALIEN UWNERSHIP		
9. Is the applicant a foreign government or the representative of any foreign government?	YES	X NO
0. Is the applicant an alien or the representative of an alien?	YES	X NO
1. Is the applicant a corporation organized under the laws of any foreign government?	YES	NO
32. Is the applicant a corporation of which more than one-fifth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens or their representatives or by a foreign government or representative thereof or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country?	YES	X NO
33. Is the applicant a corporation directly or indirectly controlled by any other corporation of which more than one-fourth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens, their representatives, or by a foreign government or representative thereof or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country?	XYES	NO
34. If any answer to questions 29, 30, 31, 32 and/or 33 is Yes, attach as an exhibit, the identification of the aliens or foreign entities, their nationality, their relationship to the applicant, and the percentage of stock they own or vote. See Exhib	oit A	
BASIC QUALIFICATIONS	-	
35. Does the applicant request any waivers or exemptions from any of the Commission's Rules? If Yes, attach as an exhibit, copies of the requests for waivers or exceptions with supporting documents.	YES	X NO
36. Has the applicant or any party to this application had any FCC station authorization or license revoked or had any application for an initial, modification or renewal of FCC station authorization, license, or construction permit denied by the Commission? If Yes, attach as an exhibit, an explanation of the circumstances. See Exhibit B	YES	NO
37. Has the applicant, or any party to this application, or any party directly or indirectly controlling the applicant ever been convicted of a felony by any state or federal court? If Yes, attach as an exhibit, an explanation of the circumstances.	YES	NO
38. Has any court finally adjudged the applicant, or any person directly or indirectly controlling the applicant, guilty of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting unlawfully to monopolize radio communication, directly or indirectly, through control of manufacture or sale of radio apparatus, exclusive traffic arrangement or any other means or unfair methods of competition? If Yes, attach as an exhibit, an explanation of the circumstances.	YES	NO
39. Is the applicant, or any person directly or indirectly controlling the applicant, currently a party in any pending matter referred to in the preceeding two items? If Yes, attach as an exhibit, an explanation of the circumstances.	YES	X NO
40. If the applicant is a corporation and is applying for a space station license, attach as an exhibit the names, addresses, and citizenshi stockholders owning of record and/or voting 10 percent or more of the Filer's voting stock and the percentages so held. In the case control, indicate the beneficiary(ies) or class of beneficiaries. Also list the names and addresses of the officers and directors of the	C OI HUUCIULY	
41. By checking Yes, the undersigned certifies, that neither the applicant nor any other party to the application is subject to a denial of Federal benefits that includes FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. Section 862, because of a conviction for possession or distribution of a controlled substance. See 47 CFR 1.2002(b) for the meaning of "party to the application" for the section of the section	X YES	Пио
42a. Does the applicant intend to use a non-U.S. licensed satellite to provide service in the United States? If yes, answer 42b and attach an exhibit providing the information specified in 47 C.F.R. § 25.137, as appropriate. If no, proceed to question 43.	YES	KNO
42b. What administration has licensed or is in the process of licensing the space station? If no license will be issued, what administration has coordinated or is in the process of coordinating the space station?		

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	tension of construction completion and launch milest	Milias associatan Airii fila Laistat o		
utnorization.	See attached narrative.			
Exhibit No.	Identify all exhibits that are attached to this application.			
A	Response to Item 34			
В	Response to Item 36			
	CERTIFICAT	TION		
the previous use	of the same, whether by license or otherwise, and requests an authorization	gnetic spectrum as against the regulatory power of the United States because of on in accordance with this application. The applicant certifies that grant of this mit in 47 CFR Part 20. All statements made in exhibits are a material part hereof idually and for the applicant, hereby certifies that all statements made in this her knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.		
44. Applicant is a	(an): (Place an "X" in the box next to applicable response.)			
a. Individual	b. Unincorporated Association c. Partnership d. Corporation			
45. Typed Name of Person Signing John P. Stern		46. Title of Person Signing Deputy General Counsel Lorat Space & Communications Ltd.		
47. Signature		48. Date		
47. Signature	In P. Str	5/1/03		
L (U.S. Co.	JL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM ARE I de, Title 18, Section 1001), AND/OR REVOCATION OF AN D12(a)(1)), AND/OR FORFEITURE (U.S. Code, Title 47, Sec	NY STATION AUTHORIZATION (U.S. Code, 11tle 47,		

FCC Form 312 Exhibit A - Item 34

Loral SpaceCom Corporation ("Loral SpaceCom"), a U.S. corporation, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Loral Space & Communications Corporation, also a U.S. corporation. Loral Space & Communications Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of Loral Space & Communications, Ltd. ("Loral"), a Bermuda company publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The Commission has determined that Loral's home market is the United States. See In re Application of AT&T Corp. and Loral SpaceCom Corporation, Order and Authorization, 12 FCC Rcd. 925 (1997).

BEFORE THE Federal Communications Commission WASHINGTON, D.C.

In the Matter of	
Loral SpaceCom Corporation Applications for Extension of	File Nos. SAT-MOD-20020408-00060; SAT-MOD-19991101-00107
Milestone Dates)	
Application for Modification of Fixed-Satellite)	SAT-MOD-19991102-00106

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF MILESTONES AND WAIVER OR PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Telstar 8 is the first Space Systems/Loral ("SS/L") "FS 1300S" class spacecraft and is the highest power and largest satellite SS/L has designed to date. The satellite is currently in thermal vacuum testing. All of the parts for the satellite have been constructed and assembly of the entire satellite is approximately 80% complete.¹ However, the manufacturing process is taking longer than expected because of unanticipated technical problems experienced during the construction and testing of the spacecraft. SS/L engineers have re-designed and re-qualified several key satellite elements in order to resolve these development problems. These and other unanticipated manufacturing challenges described below are the basis for this request for an additional extension of the construction completion and launch milestones for Telstar 8.

Attached as Exhibit 1 are current photographs of the satellite.

I. BACKGROUND

On November 2, 1999, Loral SpaceCom Corporation ("Loral SpaceCom"), filed requests to modify its authorization for the planned Telstar 8 satellite. These applications included a request to add a Ka-band payload to Telstar 8. The satellite would then be a C-, Ku- and Ka-band hybrid and would operate at 89° W.L. (where Telstar 4 currently operates). A request was also made to extend the construction completion and launch milestones. On April 8, 2002, Loral SpaceCom filed a request to further extend the Telstar 8 milestones based on a series of unanticipated technical problems encountered during the construction of the satellite. Loral SpaceCom's applications were granted, in part, in an order released by the International Bureau on April 1, 2003. For the reasons discussed below, Loral SpaceCom submits this additional milestone extension application and requests the following milestone dates for Telstar 8:

Construction completion Second quarter 2004

<u>Launch</u> Third quarter 2004

This additional extension request is based on a series of new unanticipated technical problems that SS/L is overcoming during the construction of the spacecraft. In the alternative, Loral SpaceCom seeks reconsideration of the International Bureau's decision as it relates to the Telstar 8 milestones. Loral SpaceCom also seeks a waiver

In re Loral SpaceCom Corporation Application for Extension of Milestone Dates (filed April 8, 2002) (Report No. SAT-00109). Loral SpaceCom's request was unopposed.

In re Loral SpaceCom Corporation and Loral Space & Communications Corporation, Applications for Modification of Fixed-Satellite Service Space Station Authorizations; Applications for Extension of Milestone Dates; Request for Extension of Time to Construct, Launch and Operate a Ka-band Satellite System in the Fixed-Satellite Service, Memorandum Opinion, Order and Authorization, DA 03-1045 (rel. April 1, 2003) ("Order").

of Sections 25.210(e) and (g) of the Commission's rules, which requires that U.S.licensed satellites be configured for full frequency re-use.

II. REQUEST FOR MILESTONES EXTENSION

As described in detail in Loral SpaceCom's previous filings, Telstar 8 is an advanced, high-power spacecraft that will operate in the C-, Ku- and Ka-band frequencies. Telstar 8 is the first SS/L "FS 1300-S" class spacecraft of its kind. It has been designed to incorporate significant increases in mass, power and, most importantly, capability. Specifically, Telstar 8, as compared to traditional SS/L satellites, will have a 50% increase in mass, a 50% increase in power and 1.5 times the payload capability. The electric propulsion system will use xenon ions for more efficient fuel usage. Six panel solar arrays will be used, compared to the typical four, and will employ both dual junction gallium arsenide and high efficiency silicon to generate electrical power. An enhanced power control unit and solar array drive mechanism are additional features of the new design.

Two significant innovations that will be used for the first time are Deployable Thermal Radiators (DTRs), and Deployable Battery Modules (DBMs). The DTRs will be deployed when the satellite is in final orbit. The DTR significantly increases the transfer of heat (generated by the payload) to space by providing additional surface area. The enhanced capacity batteries are contained in the DBM. In previous SS/L satellite designs, battery modules remain within the satellite main body and limit the size (i.e., the number of transponders) of the communications panels. Use of DBMs (deployed when the satellite is in final orbit) allows for increased panel size, hence additional payload.

Telstar 8 will utilize an enhanced attitude control system employing three momentum wheels (as opposed to the typical two). New deployment mechanisms, including a Split-Spool Device (SSD) (reduces shock from appendage deployments) and a Dual Reflector Hold-down (DRH), have been added to accommodate the increased complexity of antenna reflector configurations.

Finally, the satellite will utilize new Ka-band technologies. SS/L's engineers have had to re-design, re-test and re-qualify certain elements of the satellite communications sub-system in order to meet these challenging design requirements. These efforts have required additional time beyond that requested in the previous extension.

Subsequent to Loral SpaceCom's April 2002 extension request, Telstar 8 is requiring additional testing and qualification of certain components and sub-systems in order to fully validate the specified operation and performance of this satellite. Some examples follow:

- (1) A failure of an SSD during cold temperature testing of a solar array required a re-design and re-qualification of the devices.
- (2) A deployment failure of two antenna reflectors utilizing the DRHs on another program, which also required a re-design and re-testing of deployment clearances as well as procedure modifications.
- (3) The newly designed Power Processing Units (PPUs) had to be removed from the communication panels for re-work after the discovery of a latent manufacturing defect. Re-testing was required before the units could be reintegrated onto the satellite.
- (4) A new design of the command receiver architecture inadvertently led to the possibility of a single point failure. Correction of this problem also required re-design, re-work and re-testing.
- (5) The Ka-band linearized channel amplifiers and down-converters needed to be removed from the communication panels to permit the venting of residual

hydrogen from some hermetically sealed gallium arsenide components. Unit acceptance testing of these systems had to be repeated and the communication panels had to be re-integrated on to the satellite.

The Commission has held that an extension of milestones may be warranted if the licensee demonstrates significant efforts to implement the system. For example, the Commission recently waived Astrolink's Ka-band construction commencement milestone because the satellite was substantially complete. As noted above, construction of Telstar 8 is approximately 80% complete. Loral SpaceCom has expended substantial sums of money - - almost 60% of the final cost of the satellite (including launch and insurance).

Telstar 8 started thermal vacuum testing on March 21, 2003, with an expected completion date in May 2003. Subsequent to the thermal vacuum testing, the following major construction steps will be performed: dynamics testing and alignments, compact antenna range testing, final performance testing, and final assembly. To accommodate additional construction and testing uncertainties, Loral SpaceCom projects that construction of Telstar 8 will be completed during the second quarter of 2004 with launch in the third quarter.

At this time, additional unanticipated technical work may be required to complete construction. The scope of these efforts will depend on the outcome of analyses and testing that is currently underway. Three examples follow:

(1) The momentum wheels in the newly designed Attitude Control Subsystem may not provide the necessary precision when wheel speeds transition

See e.g., R/L DBS Company L.L.C., For Extension of its Direct Broadcast Satellite Construction Permit, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 16 FCC Rcd. 9 at ¶ 15 (2000).

In re Astrolink International LLC, Application for Authority to Construct, Launch and Operate a Kaband Satellite System in the Fixed-Satellite Service, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 17 FCC Rcd. 11267 at ¶ 6 (2002).

through zero from positive to negative rotation. An investigation is currently underway to evaluate the required design changes.

- (2) Recent updates from Sea Launch, SS/L's contracted launch provider, to the worst case separation shock levels encountered during the launch sequence, will require a review of the qualification shock testing results of some Telstar 8 components. Re-qualification of some components may be required.
- (3) While the various sub-system components (e.g., solar arrays, battery modules, thermal radiators, communication panels, etc.) have been tested at the sub-system level, these sub-systems are now being attached to the main body of the satellite to allow for system testing of the entire spacecraft. System test results may necessitate re-work or realignment.

Based on Loral SpaceCom and SS/L's experience to date with the challenges presented by manufacturing this first of its kind high-power hybrid spacecraft, the requested milestone dates also reflect the best estimate of the additional time that will be needed to complete each of the remaining test phases and provide a cushion for additional, unforeseen difficulties and testing.

The Commission has consistently granted milestone extensions in instances in which the delay is due to circumstances beyond the control of the licensee and has found that "unanticipated technical problems with a satellite during construction" constitute such circumstances. Such circumstances, which the Commission agreed warranted the extension of Loral SpaceCom's remaining milestones granted in the Order, still exist here. In another recent case, the Commission granted a milestone extension requested by Intelsat LLC to correct technical problems that had arisen during construction. The Commission determined that the public interest would be best served by granting the request, in order to ensure that the satellite would be "technically"

In re Intelsat LLC Modification of Authorization to Launch C-band and Ku-band Satellites that Form a Global Communications System in Geostationary Orbit, Order and Authorization, 17 FCC Red. 2391 at ¶ 5 & n.12 (2002) ("Intelsat Order").

Order at ¶ 9.

capable of providing services anticipated by the public," and noted that the extension was "relatively brief and commensurate with the time needed to effect the necessary repairs and launch the satellite." Loral SpaceCom's request is based on "tangible, physical, construction-related concerns, and thus, grantable under [the FCC's] precedent." The extension sought here is relatively brief and is commensurate with the best current estimate of the time needed to solve novel and unanticipated technical design and construction problems to ensure that the satellite is technically capable of performing to meet specified customer needs and provide the services anticipated by the public.

The public interest will also be served by grant of this extension request. Telstar 8 is a state-of-the art, first of its kind C-, Ku- and Ka-band hybrid satellite. It is one of the most powerful communications satellites ever designed. The new and unique features of Telstar 8 translate into far more capacity than offered before as well as higher orbital spectrum and resource efficiency, resulting in lower costs to the public.

In the alternative, Loral SpaceCom seeks reconsideration of the International Bureau's Order with respect to the milestones established for Telstar 8. The Bureau's Order was released and effective April 1, 2003, one day after the construction completion milestone imposed on Loral. Based on the facts discussed above, it was impossible for Loral SpaceCom to meet the milestones set out in the Order. The public interest clearly warrants an extension of Loral SpaceCom's remaining milestones and reconsideration of the milestones set forth in the Order, consistent with this request.

⁸ Intelsat Order at ¶ 5.

Order at ¶ 9.

III. REQUEST FOR WAIVER

Loral SpaceCom also requests a waiver of Sections 25.210(e) and (g) of the Commission's rules requiring full frequency re-use. The Commission's Order stated that, based on the International Bureau's review of the Telstar 8 modification application, the proposed C- and Ku-band South American coverage does not meet the FCC's requirements for full frequency re-use. The Commission deferred action on this part of Loral SpaceCom's modification application. Loral SpaceCom hereby requests a waiver of this requirement.

The Commission may waive its rules for good cause shown. ¹⁰ Indeed, waivers have been deemed appropriate if special circumstances warrant a deviation from the rule and such deviation would better serve the public interest and, further, when the relief requested would not undermine the policy objective of the rule. ¹¹ The purpose of Sections 25, 210(e) and (g) of the FCC's rules is "to derive the maximum capacity feasible from the assigned orbital location." ¹² The proposed operation of Telstar 8 is consistent with these goals. As discussed in detail above, Telstar 8 uses spectrum much more efficiently than many current-generation satellites. It is, in effect, more than 1.5 times as capable as a typical spacecraft. Like current generation satellites, Telstar 8 employs full frequency re-use and polarization for its coverage of the United States. ¹³

^{10 47} C.F.R. § 1.3.

Northeast Cellular Telephone Co. v. FCC, 897 F.2d 1166 (D.C. Cir. 1990); WAIT Radio v. FCC, 418 F. 2d 1153 (D.C. Cir. 1969).

¹² 47 C.F.R. § 25.210(e).

In addition, Telstar 8 uses 500 MHz of Ka-band spectrum in the U.S., further increasing the satellite's efficiency. The satellite provides higher power and more capability than Telstar 4, the satellite it is replacing at 89° W.L.

In addition, Telstar 8 also re-uses 500 MHz of C- and Ku-band spectrum for coverage of South America, effectively increasing by 50% the orbital spectrum efficiency provided by current generation satellites.¹⁴

PanAmSat was recently granted a similar request for a waiver of these rules for the Galaxy III-C satellite. At the time, Galaxy III-C was one of the largest satellites ever built. PanAmSat argued that technical adherence to the full-frequency re-use requirements would have put additional power budget strain on the already fully-loaded satellite. The Commission recognized the efficient design of the satellite and PanAmSat's desire to be cautious with regard to the power budget and found good cause for a waiver. Similarly, Telstar 8 (as a tri-band, dual-region satellite providing dual polarization C- and Ku-band coverage of the U.S., single polarization C- and Ku-band coverage of South America and Ka-band coverage of the U.S.) is fully loaded with payload equipment in order to provide the most extensive coverage possible.

Whereas typical current-generation U.S. domestic hybrid satellites contain 24 C-band transponders and 24 Ku-band transponders, Telstar 8 includes 22 NAFTA C-band transponders (two are 72 MHz bandwidth), 24 NAFTA Ku-band transponders, 6 South America C-band transponders (72 MHz bandwidth), 12 South America Ku-band transponders, and 4 wide-bandwidth (500 MHz) Ka-band transponders. Telstar 8's total transponder count is 68, which represents more than a 40% increase over the number

The deployment of Telstar 8 at 89° W.L. does not prevent the future use of the second South American polarization from this location. That is, while Telstar 8 is operating, a future, additional satellite can be co-located with Telstar 8 to provide the second polarization of coverage to South America.

In re PanAmSat Licensee Corp., Application for Authority to Launch and Operate a Replacement C/Ku Hybrid Fixed Satellite Service Space Station at 95° W.L., Order and Authorization, 17 FCC Red. 10483 (2002) ("Galaxy III-C Order"). However, unlike Telstar 8, Galaxy III-C could not reuse all frequencies in North America, in addition to South America.

Galaxy III-C Order at ¶ 21.

of transponders on typical, current-generation U.S. domestic hybrid satellites. This increase in the number of transponders, which requires additional physical space, power, and thermal dissipation on the spacecraft, has been made possible by the increased capabilities of the SS/L FS 1300S class spacecraft. However, there is no additional, unused capacity remaining on the spacecraft. Consequently, it is not feasible to add the additional payload equipment needed to provide dual polarization and full frequency re-use for coverage of South America.

IV. SUMMARY

For the reasons discussed above, Loral SpaceCom requests that the Commission grant this milestones extension request or, in the alternative, Loral SpaceCom's request for reconsideration. Loral SpaceCom also requests that the Commission grant its request for a waiver of Sections 25.210(e) and (g) of the Commission's rules requiring full frequency re-use.

Respectfully submitted,

for LORAL SPACECOM CORPORATION

John P. Stern

Deputy General Counsel

Loral Space & Communications Ltd.

1755 Jefferson Davis Highway, Ste. 1007

Arlington, VA 22202-3501

(703) 414-1060

May 1, 2003

ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I am the technically qualified person responsible for preparation of the engineering information contained in this Application, of Loral SpaceCom Corporation, for extension of the completion of construction and launch milestones of the Telstar 8 satellite, that I am familiar with Parts 21 and 25 of the Commission's Rules; that I have either prepared or reviewed the engineering information contained in the underlying application; and that it is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Dated the 30th day of April 2003

Richard H. Currier

Executive Vice President

Engineering & Technical Operations

Loral Skynet^{®1}

Skynet is a registered trademark of Loral SpaceCom Corporation.

DECLARATION AND STATEMENT OF VERIFICATION

I, the undersigned, John Brown, am Vice President of Satellite Engineering and Program Management for Loral Skynet, a division of Loral SpaceCom Corporation ("Loral SpaceCom"). I am supervisor of the Loral SpaceCom engineering and program management organization on site at the Space Systems/Loral ("SS/L") satellite manufacturing facility in Palo Alto, California. My principal responsibilities are acting as liaison between Loral SpaceCom and SS/L, monitoring the progress of the satellite's construction, ensuring conformance of the satellite's performance and operation to specification, accepting the results of design reviews and testing, and authorizing any changes to the satellite's specifications. I am made aware of every significant development in the Telstar 8 construction process on an ongoing basis. I hereby declare and verify that I have read the foregoing "Request for Extension of Milestones and Waiver or Petition for Reconsideration" and that the circumstances, justifications and other factual statements made therein are consistent with what Thave observed during the manufacturing process or have otherwise been advised by SS/L and are therefore true, correct and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Loral SpaceCom Corporation

BA:

Name:

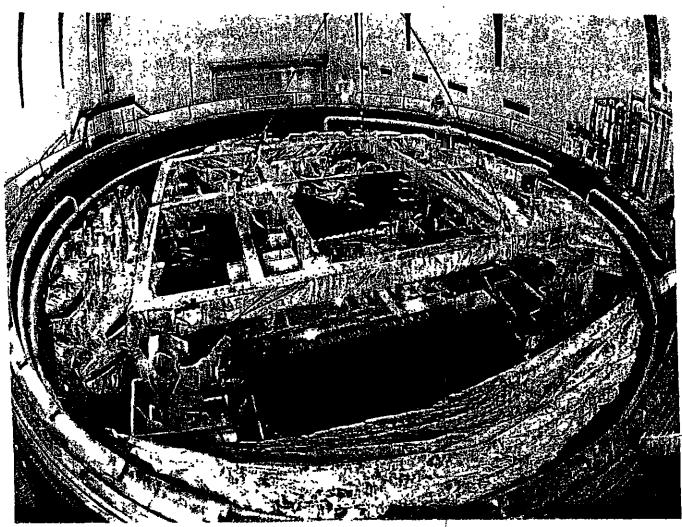
Title: Vice-President of Satellite Engineering

and Program Management

April ___, 2003

EXHIBIT 1

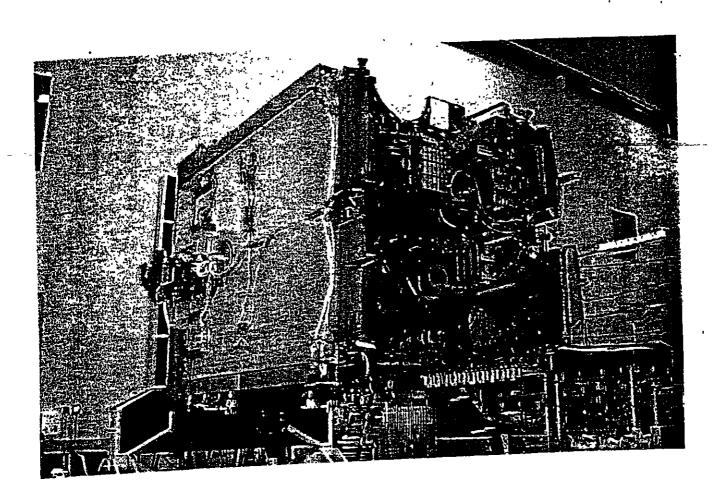
Telstar 8 Entering Thermal Vacuum Chamber





Proprietary





:

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Dennette Manson, do hereby certify that on this 1st day of May, 2003 copies of the foregoing Request for Extension of Milestones and Waiver or Petition for Reconsideration were delivered by hand, unless otherwise indicated, to the following parties:

Marlene H. Dortch Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

Jennifer Gilsenan, Chief Satellite Policy Branch International Bureau Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

Robert Nelson, Chief Engineering Branch International Bureau Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

Tara Giunta*
Coudert Brothers
1627 I Street, N.W.
Suite 1200
Washington, D.C. 20006
Counsel for Pacific Century Group, Inc.

Thomas S. Tycz, Chief
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Howard Griboff
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554

Dennette Francon

^{*}Delivered by first class, postage prepaid mail

AR 012-A 9/02/2003 15.11:18

RAMIS ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - (c) DSG, Inc.
RECEIPTS DETAIL REPORT
SORTED BY TRANSACTION DATE, CD No., FEE CONTROL No.

PAGE 1 9/02/2003 15:11:18

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PAYER NAME

TRANSACTION DATE

5/07/03

RECEIPT AMOUNT \$7,050.00

Tin Number: 0133867427

Seq: 1 Call Sign: TELSTAR8S2 FCC Code 1: TELSTAR8S2160 FCC Code 2: PTC: BFY QTY: 1 Applied Amt: 7050.00 Applicant Name: LORAL SPACECOM CORP Address: 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHMAY CD NO. CD DATE FEE CONTROL NO.
560713 5/08/03 0305088210027002 0003733748 willkie Farr & Gallagher

Total:

\$7,050.00